Vol. LXIV.-NO. 179.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897. - COPYRIGHT, 1897, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

Generally fair; colder; northerly winds,

THE POWERS DEFIED.

"IF DOD SEE IT IN

Lord Salisbury's Statement of Europe's Policy.

GREECE WILL NOT ACCEPT.

She Will Stand by Crete in Yielding Only to Superior Force.

the Programme, According to Salisbury, Is to Give Crete Autonomy but Keep Her a Turkish Province, but the Powers Have Not Agreed When to Carry Out Scheme-The Greeks Grimly Contemplate Fighting Europe If the Attempt is Made to Carry It Out at All-Crete Dorsn't Want Turkey nor Autonom Ming George's Throne in Danger Unless He Pushes on for Greek and Cretan Union-He Was Profoundly Grieved by the Bombardment at Canen-British Liberale Pent the Policy of the Powers May Involve the Gravest Dangers to European Peace.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. LONDON, Feb. 25.-The boasted agreement of the powers with regard to Crete was announced by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords this evening. It is a sad disappointment because ere is, as yet, no agreement for its enforcement. Lord Salisbury confessed, with evident regret, that it is, so far, an agreement in theory only. In ther words, it means no more than the concert of the powers has meant for months past. The ement is simply what the English policy a, and England believes it is in accordance ith the views of her allies: "First, that the stablishment of administrative autonomy in Orete is, in their judgment, a necessary ermination of the international occupation second, that, subject to the above provision Crete ought, in their judgment, to remain pertion of the Turkish empire; third, that Parkey and Greece should be informed by the powers of this resolution; fourth, that if either Turkey or Greece persistently refuse, when required to withdraw their naval and military brees from the island, the powers should in pose their decision by force upon the State re-

This statement, if made without comment or qualification, would have given, on the whole, great satisfaction in this country. But Lord fallsbury, when he had read it, went on to call stiention to the words "when required" in the ast clause, and to say in effect that neither furkey nor Greece would be required to withfrew her forces just yet, and he did not know when they would be. The powers had reached ie decision on that point. This, he added apolo-ptically, "was one of the necessary conseplences of acting in concert."

He might have gone on to say, if the latest resorts in diplomatic circles be true, that there is so immediate prospect of any decision by the powers to act upon their academic agreement. in fact there is only too good reason to fear that b mysterious factor in the situation which ocks all decisive action still exists. The conset of Europe is still more or less a sham.

stuence in the way, but the shrewder indement snow more inclined to look further cast. If fusis is not the guilty party she will soon be

## LORD SALISBURY'S STATEMENT. the Liberale Fear the Policy He Outlines Will

spon, Feb. 25.—There was a large attend sace of peers and visitors at the opening of the sitting of the House of Lords this evening. Sev cresses were present and a number of Bishops other than those entitled to sit in the House of Lords, together with some members of Duarsven rose and made a formal request that e Government inform the House as to the exact situation in Crete and the Government's ne poliations with the powers looking to a settle

Lord Salisbury, upon rising to reply, was tre-mendously cheered, and when the cheering had subsided he said that a telegram had been sent to the British representative at the capital of each of the combined European powers, the phraseology of which was as follows:

"Inform the Government to which you are secredited that her Majesty's Government pro ose to make the following declaration of the policy they intend to pursue, which they believe to be in accordance with that of their allies: "First-That the establishment of adminis intive autonomy in Crete is necessary to the

termination of international occupation of that

remination of international occupation of that land.

"Second—That subject to such system of administrative autonomy Crete ought to remain a perition of the Turkish empire.

"Third—That the governments of Turkey and Greece ought to be informed of this resolution.

"Fourth—That if either Turkey or Greece should persist in a refusal when required to withdraw her naval and military forces from the island, the powers should impose their decision by force.

Lerd Salisbury said it did not follow that the Turkish troeps would be withdrawn from Crete immediately; nevertheless, the practical withdrawn from the transition of the troops from the island was a accessary condition to the establishment of autonomy and they would therefore be withdrawn. The Premier them gave as instances of autonomy and they would therefore be withdrawn. The Premier them gave as instances of autonomous administration the present form of sovernment in the Island of Samos, a Turkish possession, and which formerly prevailed in Servia. He proceeded to say he imagined that the powers would require the Greek troops in Grete to be withdrawn at an earlier date than the Turkish troops, but he was unable to give say further details until he know what decision had been reached by the powers. Still, it was in belief that the powers recognized the principles he had anounced as animating their policy.

Led Kimberley, who was Minister of Foreign Affair in the Cabinet of Lord Rosebery, sald that the statement just made by Lord Salisbury was one of great gravity, and would require careful consideration on his part before he felt prepared to make any observations thereon.

The Whole incident occupied twenty minutes, absequently the Earl of Kimberley held a conference with Sir William Harcourt in a private toon.

The Conservatives are unanimous in their approval of the method of settlements in the cabinet of popularity and the proval of the method of settlements in the cabinet of the Cabi

ference with Sir William Harcourt in a private form.

The Conservatives are unanimous in their approval of the method of settlement of the Cretan difficulty.

The floor and galleries of the House of Commons were crowded. Shortly after the Speaker had taken his seat. Mr. A. J. Balfour made a settlement similar to that made by Lord Salisbury in the floorse of Lords.

Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, and that the statement concerning the Cretan situation and the methods to be employed in its settlement, which had hat been hald before the House by Mr. Halfour, was of the fravest character. It affected the present and latter relations of Great Britain with the powers of Europe, besides Turkey and Greece, and its gravity was especially shown in its last.

the relations of Great Britain with the ers of Surope, besides Turkey and Greece, its gravity was especially shown in its last strap, relating to the employment of force ac event of the persistent refusal of Turkey event of the persistent refusal of Turkey reces to comply with the demands of the ers. He requested the Government to fix any late for electric the desired the matter. Cream situation was about the only topic he tably of the House, The Conservatives sid the Government's scheme, but many of the matter, and the Greece would be a supported by the conservatives of the pressure brought against the first of settling from the first of the Greek army of occupancy in the first of the Greek army of occupancy in the first of the Greek army of occupancy in their warfare against the Moslems, last rection would soon spread to the main-hand in a short time the whole of Maccais would be a finane against the Turks.

Francia S. Stavenson, M. P. and Chairman he Angio Armenian Association, declared the believed that such result would follow adoption of Lord Salisbury's proposals, and in a so declaring he voiced the opinion of Mr. see Bryce.

GREECE DEFIES THE POWERS.

King George and His Cabinet fay They Can: Recall Their Troops from Crote.

LONDON, Feb. 26.-1 A. M.-A despatch from Athens to the Central News says that King George and his Cabinet proclaim their resolve to maintain their present policy. They declare that it is impossible for them to recall the Greek troops from Crete.

The Athens correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that it is reported that Col. Smolents, Minister of War, has renewed his offer to resign. Any indication of retreat from the King's policy would involve the greatest danger to the throne. It is, therefore, unlikely that there will be any faltering in the highest quarters.

There is doubtless a grim popular determina tion to follow the sacrifices already made to the bitter end. An expression of the exasperation felt at the attitude of the powers was given today, when 300 volunteers who had been prevented by the warships from landing in Creto marched through the streets, accompanied by military bands.

It is understood that the note of the powers arrived to-day and that it will be presented to the Government to-morrow.

The reply will probably be dictated by the resolution of the Cretans to yield only to superior force.

The proposal of the powers is regarded as a precarious makeshift, which will not end the

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Athens has sent details of the sufferings of the Cretans to the Pope, praying that he use his best offices to procure an equitable solution of the trouble.

The blockade of Crete is now being strictly maintained. The scarcity of provisions is beginning to be felt. The foreign admirals have stopped all communications between the Greek warships and Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation. A British torpedo boat has undertaken to convey communications from Col. Vassos to Athens.

Panis, Feb. 25.-The Matin says that a collective note will be prepared in London and Berlin to-day to be forwarded to the Government of Greece. The note, the paper says, will announce the autonomy of Crete and demands the withdrawal of Greek troops from the island and the abandonment of the plans which Greece has made for the mobilization of her army. The Porte is likewise requested to cease her warlike preparations.

## ONE SETBACK FOR THE MOSLEMS. An Italian Cruiser Compele Them to Release a

Lot of Christians. CANEA, Feb. 25 .- On Monday last the despatches of the United Associated Presses told of the bad faith of the Moslems at Hierapetra, who, after their co-religionists near that place had received a safe conduct to the town on condition that the Christians in the town be allowed to depart unmolested, broke the condition and held as hostages 150 Christians. Efforts were made to obtain their release, but the Moslems persisted in their refusal to let them leave, act-ing on the belief that their presence would prevent the insurgents making an attack on the town, as the latter knew that an attack would be the signal for the massacre of the helpless

captives. however, and the Moslems learned that they were not to be allowed to do as they pleased under the sanction of the Christian pow

The Italian cruiser Etna arrived off Hierapetra to-day and notified the Turkish officials that if the Christians were not released she

Then a detachment of armed sailors and mathe House of Commons, looked on from the gal-sries. Soon after the House came to order Lord rescued, taken on board the warship, and conveyed to Syra. The Turks are deeply chagrined, as they evidently thought that the foreign warships would up the Christians, a belief which recent events would seeem to justify them in entertaining.

## A TALK WITH KING GEORGE. His Grief That the Powers Fired on a Christia

People Fighting for Liberty. LONDON, Feb. 25 .- The Chronicle will publish an interview with King George of Greece. His Majesty declared that he was unable to express his profound astonishment and grief that the representatives of the Christian powers had permitted the Turks to employ as a military base a place in which they had taken protection, and that for the purpose of imposing neutrality and peace also they had caused cannons to be fired on a Christian people who had been driven by outrage and massacre into a struggle for life and liberty. The Chronicle's correspondent says he is au-thorized to state that Greece is prepared to

pledge herself to fully accept the decision of the Cretans if the question of the union of Crete with Greece be submitted to a plebiscite. The correspondent further says that the ru-mors of a Ministerial crisis are untrue, though the War Minister, Col. Smolentz, will probably

# COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Views on the Latest Developments in the

LONDON, Feb. 25 .- The Daily News, while velcoming the broad fact of autonomy granted to Crete, emphasizes the necessity of a searching examination into the details, especially the proposal that the Greek troops shall be withdrawn prior to the Turkish troops.

This proposal, the paper declares, must be reconsidered, unless the international forces are ready to replace the Turkish garrisons. Apart from this, Greece, having extorted a settlement rom the Powers, can bow to superior force without disloyalty to the Hellenic idea. It is presumed that the article in the Daily

# News officially embodies the Liberal views

GLADSTONE'S VIEW OF IT. He Says the Powers Are Now Filling the Measure of Their Dishonor

Paris, Feb. 25 .- In reply to an inquiry from the Temps, Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to that paper, saying:

"The ideas which guided me at the time of the Bulgarian atrocities still dominate my mind, but Russia appears to have made a complete volte face. I wonder what Alexander II, would have thought of Russia's conduct during the past two years and now ! My feelings over the entire conduct of the powers during the past two years are sorrow and indignation. The powers are now applying themselves to filling the measure of their dishonor."

# PROTECTED BY WARSHIPS.

Acts of Hostility in Sight of the Pleet Will Be Repressed by Force.

CANEA, Feb. 25 .- The Admirals of the foreign flects have issued a proclamation declaring that the plain and Suda Valley between Akrotiri and Canea have been placed under the protection of the foreign warships. The proclamation adds that any act of hostility in sight of the warships vill be repressed by force.

ACUNA ROBBED OF \$20,000.

JEWELS AND CASH TAKEN FROM THE SPANISH VICE-CONSUL.

They Disappeared Simultaneously with His Private Secretary, a Young Spaniard Whom He Had Berriended-Jewels Were Mostly

His Wife's, and Were Valuable as Heirlooms.

Jose Acuna, Spanish Vice-Consul in this city, who lives at 13 West Ninety-ninth street, was robbed of \$20,000 in jewels and money on Monday night. The greater part of the jewels belonged to Mrs. Acuna and were heirlooms. The man who is accused of being the thief introduced himself to Senor Acuna as Blas Ibanez. He said that he was the son of a wellknown restaurant keeper in Valencia, which is the native city of Senor Acuna. He told the Consul that he had lost all his money in Mex-

ico, but that he had made his way to Washing-

ton and thence to New York. Senor Acuna supplied the plausible Spaniard with funds from time to time until about three weeks ago, when he took Ranes into his household in the capacity of private secretary. Last Monday night, Washington's Birthday, senor Acuna and his wife went to the opera. Ibanez was left at the house. The only other person there was a colored servant, a Spanish woman who had been in the employ of Senor Acuna in Spain, and who was above suspicion of the flat.

When Senor Acuna and his wife returned from the opers Ibanez was gone. They thought he had gone out to visit friends and -at thought he had gone out to visit friends and sat up to wait for him, but he old not return, and at 4 o'clock in the morning Senor Acuna began o investigate. There was no disorder, and the forniture had not neen disturbed, but it took Senor Acuna only a short time to discover the robbery. His wife's lewelry and a large sum of money were kept in a lewel case in one of the bureau drawers. The drawer was unlocked and the lewel case was empty. Besides the lewels taken, \$2,000 in cash was gone also avoliection of Greek, Roman, and other ancient coins valued at \$1,000, three diamond studed watches, a pair of diamond studes, a pair of handsome clamond earrings valued at \$500, another at \$200, and unberous picees of ladies' jewelry, including necklaces, brooches bracelets, and rare geins, were among the jewels taken.

bracelets, and fare geins, were among the jewels taken.

Senor Ajuna at once went round to the West 100th street rolice station and notified Capt. Brown. All the precinct detectives were immediately p aced on the case to track Ibanez, and the Detective Bureau at Police Readquarters was notified. The police, from a description, believe the man Ibanez to be a notorious adventurer and thief and think he laid a careful plot to rob the Spanish Vice-Consul. The police believe that they are on the trail of the thief and will soon be able to locate him. Senor Acuna said last night that he did not blame the man very much for stealing property so jonvenient to his hands. It was his own fault that he tempted Ibanez too much, the Vice-Consul said.

#### WRECKED BY AN EXPLOSION. Gas Blew Up Under Goettner's Saloon and Things to Pieces Generally.

For the last few days the employees of a gas company have been placing the 25-cent slot machine meters in the cellar of the building at 217 Avenue C, where Conrad Goettner has a saloon. When they left, Mrs. Goettner, who is looking after her husband's business, as he is sick, noticed a smell of gas in the building, and yesterday it became so bad as to compel her to open the doors and windows Her brother, John Chaloupka, who now and then tends bar for her husband, was in the store during the afternoon and also noticed the smell of gas, and notified the company to look after the matter.

Shortly before S o'clock, while Mrs. Goettner was behind the bar, the building was shaken by a terrific explosion, which seemed to come directly from under where she was standing.

directly from under where she was standing. The force of the explosion threw her over the bar and into the front of the saloon.

It also broke every glass and bottle in the place and tore up the flooring where Mrs. Goettner had been standing. With the noise of the explosion came a huge flame of gas through the hole in the floor. A piece of glass struck Chaloupka, giving him a severe cut on the forchead. As soon as he realized what had happened he took the money from the cash drawer and picking his sister up carried her into the street, where she was taken care of by neighbors.

The tenants of the house came rushing into

The tenants of the house came rushing into the street, but upon learning that there was no danger from the explosion, returned to their apartments, where several of them found that their windows were broken.

The flame caused by the explosion set fire to some of the woodwork in the hallway, but did little damage and was puf out without the assistance of the firemen.

Mrs. Goettner, it was found, had not been injured further than several scratches caused by the falling of broken glass, but her husband's saloon is a complete wreck.

# LAWYERS WORK A BUNCO GAME.

When They Offer to Get the Grand Jury to Diamice Your Case, Call the Police. District Attorney Olcott said yesterday that here were a number of lawyers hanging about the corridors of the Criminal Court building who needed to be looked after.

"They are working a bunco game," he said.
"These fellows hang around this building keeping track of police court cases sent to the Grand Jury. They learn what cases the Grand Jury dismisses, then make a bee line for the resi dence or office of the person interested. 'Ah, ha, Mr. Jones,' they say, 'I'll get the Grand Jury Mr. Jones,' they say, 'I'll get the Grand Jury to drop this case against you, if you retain me as your counsel; I'll have the case dismissed to-day, If you pay me a small fee after the work is done.' Of course, Mr. Jones doesn't want any more bother, and he agrees to pay \$10 or \$20 to have his case dismissed by the Grand Jury. Then the bunco lawyer goes away, stays away half a day, and returns with the news that he has succeeded in having the Grand Jury dismiss the complaint. Mr. Jones is pleased, and gives up \$10 or \$20, more or less. To stop this banco business I propose to get up circulars to send out to the bondsmen and defendants in all cases where the Grand Jury dismisses the complaints. In this way the defendants will be notified before the bunco lawyer can get in his work."

## MRS. GEORGE W. ABELL WEDS AGAIN The Rich Widow of Baltimore Marries Her

Former Bicycle Instructor BALTIMORE, Feb. 25 .- A courtship begun on the wheel culminated to-day in the marriage of Mrs. Jennie F. Abell, widow of George W. Abell, one of the former millionaire proprietors of the Baltimore Sun, to William Bernard Duke, a bicycle dealer. The bride is twenty years older than the bridegroom. She is past 40, but does

not look to be over 30. At 6 o'clock this morning the bridal party assembled in the Catholic Sisters' chapel at Towson, close by the magnificent country estate of the bride. The chapel was prettily decorated. Miss Jennie Abell, daughter of the bride, was the only member of the Abell family present. Several women friends also witnessed the ceremony

eral women friends also witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Father O Keefe in a uptial mass.

It appears that Mrs. Abell first met Duke about a year ago at a bleyele riding academy where he was an instructor. He taught her how to ride the wheel. Mr. Duke last winter went into business, and now has a large bleyele establishment. He comes from an old family of southern Maryland. His father was in the Consolthern Maryland. His father was in the Consolthern to the late George Abell belongs principally to his children, but his widow has a large income for life from it, and is also wealthy in her own right.

Placed in a Coffin for the Second Time. GOLDEN CITY, Mo., Feb. 25,-For the second time Joseph Faubion, who died last night aged 56 years, has been placed in a coffin. He was an ex-Confederate soldier. Somewhere in

the South during an epidemic of yellow fever he apparently died, and the funeral preparations proceeded. When the coffin was about to be lowered into the grave the attendants heard a noise within the box. The lid was torn off and the sheeted form of the supposed dead man arose in the coffin. He recovered, but his mind was a blank ever afterward.

ATTACHED BRYAN'S RECEIPTS.

The Sheriff Stepped In and Took the Money Collected in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25 .- More trouble was in store for William J. Bryan here to-night It was not caused by the Yale students this time They stayed away from his lecture. It was the man who attaches box receipts. When Mr. Bryan was delivering his lecture on "Bimetal, a sheriff stepped up and levied an attach ment on the total receipts. The receipts were

The claim was really against Alexander Com stock of New York city, manager of the lecture cousre in which Mr. Bryan was to speak for fifty lectures. It was brought by J. W. Crawford of New York city, who has an old claim against Mr. Comstock. Frank J. Brown, as Crawford's counsel, drew up the writ of attachment. Mr. Bryan decided not to bother with the legal

details in the suit, but secured James B. Martin, a local Democrat, to act for him. Mr. Bryan announced at midnight that the attachment had released and the claim withdrawn. He said that this lecture had nothing to do with the Comstock course. The lecture was listless, and produced applause only when the speaker's voice struck a high

pitch. Mr. Bryan talked about the superior advantages of silver coinage, and said the idle holders of wealth were against the masses. His speech was devoid of oratorical effect, and it struck the audience something like a frost. Mr. Bryan feared violence from Yale students

and was escorted from the hotel to the theatre

## by a bodyguard of five policemen. ARMED FOR VIOLENCE.

Six-Foot Prisoner with a Blackinck and

Detective Sergeants Weiser, Ruddy, and Donovan of the Brooklyn Central Office last night ar rested a man who gave his name as James street, this city. He had been seen loitering in Broadway near Ralph avenue for several evenings, and last night the detectives thought it was time for him to explain his conduct. Brookes is over 6 feet tall and weighs 200 pounds. While he was being taken to Police Headquarters on a Gates avenue car he was seen to take something from his pocket. Detec tive Weiser grabbed Brookes's hand and found he had a blackjack which he was trying to throw away. He also had a steel instrument

throw away. He also had a steel instrument which could be used as a saw, knife, or jimmy. There was also a newspaper clipping entitled, "Prugged and Left to Die.

The clipping told of a man who had been found on the night of Feb. 3 lying on the street in front of 122 West Twenty-second street. He had been robbed and thrown into the street to die. There were several wounds on his body, and at the base of the skull was a deep cut, which the surgeons said was evidently made by a metal instrument. The man was taken to the West Thirtieth street station and sent thence to the New York Hospital.

station and sent thence to the New York Hospital.

"This story," said Chief Reynolds, "says that the man was evidently struck with a metal instrument by a powerful man."

The Chief then held up the blackjack and said: "This is the metal instrument, and as Brookes is 6 feet high and weighs over 200 pounds, it is evident that he could deliver a tremendous blow. I don't know that this is the man that delivered the blow, but he had the blackjack, such an instrument as the surgeon thought was used, and he also had the story of the crime in his pocket."

The police of this city were notified, and will be in Brooklyn to day to see if they can identify Brookes when he is arraigned before Police Justice Walsh.

## WIGWAM WAYS AND MEANS.

A New Tammany Committee Created with William L. Brown for Chairman.

Tammany Hall has a new committee to be known as the Committee on Ways and Means. This is the fourth new committee created within the organization this year. Tammany has had very few public places in the past three years with which to gratify the ambitions of certain members of the organization, and it has been deemed necessary to create a lot of places of bonor within the organization to satisfy them To this end the Executive Committee has been swelled from about forty to nearly 100, and places for nearly thirty men have been found on three new standing committees. The Committee on Ways and Mesns was created yesterday, when the seven standing committees met in Tammany Hall and united as one body by electing William L Brown Chairman and Rollin M. Morgan Secretary.

Morgan Secretary.

Just what the province of this new committee is and the part it is to play in the Tammany scheme of organization nobody seems to know, and it was always supposed that the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who is the boss of the organization, devised all the ways and saw to it that all the means were furnished. It is not believed that the new Committee on Ways and Means will neurp any of the rights and functions of Mr. Sheehan, who holds the Chairmanshin of the Finance Committee. ship of the Finance Committee.

The Tammany Society will meet on next Monday night, when ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheelan will be initiated into membership.

# CLOAKMAKERS TO STRIKE.

Demands to He Made for More Pay, and 8,000

The cloakmakers, who have been organized as the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, are preparing to make demands next week, which, if refused, may be followed by strikes, which, their leaders say, will involve from 8,000 to 10,000 workers. A secret meeting of the Executive Committee of the brotherhood was held last night at 145 Suffolk street, at which it was resolved to take decisive action.

A committee was appointed to organize all the

employees of the manufacturing firms, and shop meetings are to be held to-night and to-morrow for this purpose. Two shop meetings were held

M. Klein is the Secretary of the Executive M. Klein is the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the United Brotherhood of Cloak-makers. He said last night:

"Of the cloakmakers 1.500 are employed by Meyer Jonasson & Co., 2.000 by Friedlander & Co., 1.500 by Friedman Brothers, and 1.200 by Popkin & Co. All of these, except the employees of Meyer Jonasson & Co., are still to be organized, but that will not take long. Resides these there are a thousand or two in about sixty small shops. The busy season is on now, and instead of making \$20 a week so as to save money for the slack six months of the year our men are not averaging \$5 a week. Each shop will formulate its own schedule of demands, and strike separately if these are refused."

## LOST THE CAMBRIAN TWICE. She Was Rolling in the Trough of the Sea

When the Assyriau Saw Her Last. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 25.-The Allan line steamer Assyrian, which arrived this morning from Glasgow and Liverpool, reports that she picked up the disabled steamer Cambrian, from London for New York, on the morning of Feb. 16, in latitude 45° 34', longitude 40° 26'. The

16, in latitude 40° 34′, longitude 40° 26′. The tow line broke that evening and again during the storm of the 17th. After the hawser parted the second time the Assyrian lost sight of the Cambrian, and though she searched for her three days she could not find her. When last seen the Cambrian was rolling heavily in the trough of the sea, with her rails under water. It was night, and very dark at the time. On the 20th, in latitude 44° 25′, longitude 42° 10′, the Assyrian passed the Norwegian bark Persia, abandoned and partly dismasted.

## THE SPANISH VIEW OF IT. Six Days After the Fight They Discover That Comez Was Whipped.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-Senor Depuy de Lome, Spanish Minister, has received the following cable message from the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"MADRID, Feb. 25, 1897.-The brigades of Gens. Gasco, Ruiz, and Segura met in succession the forces commanded by Maximo Gomez, dethe forces commanded by Maximo Gomez, de-feating them and obliging them to disperse in retreat. Twenty dead were counted and a great number of the insurgents were wounded. "Four battalions occupy all the possible passes to Matanzas and Las Villas, and prevent the re-treat of Gomez to the west. The trocha of Jucaro, almost completely closed, makes it very difficult for him to retreat to the east. Seven columns are operating between these lines in pursuit of Gomez."

GREAT VICTORY FOR CUBA.

GOMEZ WINS ANOTHER BATTLE ON THE JUAN CRIOLLO ESTATE.

The Fortunes of the Day Wavered for a Time, and Then Gomes, in a Superior Position. Played Havor in the Enemy's Ranks and They Fled-Good Work of the Dynamite Gun.

HAVANA, Feb. 25 .- The estate of Juan Criollo, ear Arroyo Blanco, in the province of Santa Clara and a few miles west of the Jucaro-Moron trocha, is becoming famous in the history of the Cuban revolution. Besides the great victory Gen. Gomez won there on Feb. 1, over Col Arjona, already reported in THE SUN, the Cuban General has just obtained in the same place the most important success for the Cuban arms since the revolution began. The fact that the Spaniards, after their former unhappy experience at Juan Criollo, should again sustain a terrible defeat in the same place, permitting Gomez once more to take advantage of the strategic positions afforded by those two hills and the plain, is inexplicable. This latest battle was very hotly contested

called La Reforma, adjoining Juan Criollo on the west. The battle was fought six days ago, and the utmost efforts of the Spanish authorities in Havana have been exerted to suppress all news of the engagement, but now that private reports have reached this city, giving full detalls of the Spanish defeat, the usual official report has been published claiming a victory. From the very text of the official report it is easy to see what a disheartening effect the news has had upon the authorities. They confess that Gens. Gasco, Segura, and Ruis, each at the head

of a column, had to join their forces for united

action against Gomez, and they assert that the

result of their alleged victory is that Gomez is

and the battlefield extended to another estate

in a difficult position, being unable either to force the trocha to the east or invade the prov ince of Matanzas to the west. A long cable despatch from the Marquis of Ahumada to the Duke of Tetuan and Gen. Azcarraga, is said to have described the situation as it actually exists. The Duke answered immediately, asking for details and a few hours later the well-known trick of turning defeats into victories was played in the form of en thusiastic congratulations from the Government

to Gens, Gasco, Segura, and Ruiz, and, in gen The facts, derived from the best and most re

liable sources, are as follows: Gen. Gasco at the head of 1,500 men met. Gen. Gomez about I o'clock in the afternoon on the estate of Juan Criollo. Gomez was marching to the west with 3,000 men. The fear inspired by Gomez's name among the Spaniards and his numerical advantage caused Gen. Gasco to give orders to retire, while his rear guard was instructed to keep up a show of fighting to prevent the Cubans from too rapidly pursuing. But Gomez spoiled this little plan by ordering his cavalry to advance rapidly on the flanks of the Spanish column, and involve Gasco in a simultaneous attack on both flanks. As soon as this movement was observed by Gasco, he ordered his column to form a square and stand with fixed bayonets against the Cuban

Gen. Gasco confessed later, and it is said he has included the fact in his official report to Gen. Weyler, still unpublished here, that at that moment he felt as though he was lost. It was the battle of Las Guasimas and Palo Seco ove again. These engagements were fought during

again. These engagements were fought during the last war, and Gen. Gomes, by a similar disposition of his cavalry, caught the Spaniards between his columns and exterminated them.

Gomes's cavalry and infantry then began to fire on the compact body presented by the Spanish square. The Cubans were extended in two lines of cavalry to the right and left, and in the centre, face to face with the Spaniards, was the Cuban infantry. The advantage of the Cubans was tremendois, as they presented less mass to the volleys of the Spaniards, and as soon as the latter sought to leave the square and deploy themselves also in guerrilla order, the Cuban cavalry attacked them, obliging them to take their former position.

heir former position.

The fight had been in progress two hours, and aseco had already lost more than 100 men The fight had seen by the control of the second had already lost more than 100 men killed, when Gen. Segura appeared with a column of 2,000 men from the direction of the estate la Reforma. Fortunately for Gomez, the Spanish reinforcements came from the west, and not from the east, or otherwise he would have been himself caught between two fires. Sagura advanced resolutely against the right

and not from the east, or otherwise he would have been himself caught between two fires.

Segura advanced resolutely against the right side of the Cuban cavalry, obliging Gomez to withdraw the two lines with which he was attacking Gasco. The Cuban cavalry then formed in one body to the left and the infantry faced the fire of Segura's troops.

All this was in the main plain, on the estate of Juan Criolio, and the odds appeared then to be against Gomez, who had begun the battle with 3,000 men against 1,500, but was now facing 3,500 men, of whom Segura's column was composed of tresh soldiers just entering the field.

But unexpectedly for the Spaniards, the Cuban artillery, which Gomez had not yet called into action, began to fire from the higher of the two prominent hills on the estate. The dynamite gun, which in the earlier battle of Juan Criolio, was not very effective, now did splendid work. It was handled by an American officer. Three shells, exploding in the ranks of Segura, were enough to throw the Spaniards into confusion, blowing up, as they did, a whole guerrilla of fifty men of the Spanish forces halling from Las Villas.

Gasco was then on La Reforma estate, having taken advantage of the against the ranks of segura taken advantage of the against the case.

fifty men of the Spanish forces hailing from Las Villas.
Gasco was then on La Reforma estate, having taken advantage of the engagement between Segura and Gomez to retire to that place. Then Segura's force also retired to the same place severely harassed by Gomez. Seeing that the forces of Segura were also defeated, Gasco sent messengers to the west, asking help from Jatibuouico or Tagasco. While both the Spanish columns were trying with all their might on La Reforma estate toget the better of Gomez, Gen. Ruis came to their aid with 1,200 men more. He had started from Jatibuonico by order of Weyler to reinforce the Jucaro-Moron trocha, and was on his way when he met the men who had been sent by Gasco to demand help. At the approach of these further Spanish reinforcements Gomez retired to the Juan Criollo estate.

Gen. Gasco, as his troops were exhausted, continued to march west, and did not take further part in the battle. Ruis and Segura united their forces, and with Segura in command they followed Gomez to the estate of Juan Criollo. The Cubans did not oppose this attack, but advanced further into the plain. The Spaniards intended to make a bayonet charge on the hill, and this caused their decisive discomfure.

They were again in the plain, where Arjona was so terribly defeated on Feb. 1. The Cuban cavalry, suddenly turning on both sides, attacked them, while the patriot infantry, holding the two hills, with the artillery on the higher one, which Segura was trying to take, made havoe in the Spanish lines.

Again the Spanish forces, leaving more than 500 killed on the plain, among them the entire guerrilla of Santa Clara, composed of 200 men, retreated, routed and in great disorder, to La Reforma estate. An hour later they retrusted from that estate, which place he left yesterday. He was ill, and several reports are in circulation about his sickness. Some say that he has been wounded, others that he is suffering from fever, and again it is affirmed that his illness was produced by the shock of the news of this Gasco was then on La Reforma estate, having

usher in the winter season with all Cubans in goot spirt's.

Major Fonsdeviella is taking his revenge at Guanabacca for the information given to Consul-General Lee in the matter of the death of Dr. Ruiz. Sixteen residents of Guanabacca were murdered resisteday by order of the samuninary Major. The victims were driven out of their houses during the might and conducted to the place of their execution.

Senor Morote, the correspondent of El Liberal of Madrid, who was captured by Gomez and freed after he had been tried by court-marilal, speaks in high terms of the revolutionists and of Gen. Gomez. He says that the army of Gomez is composed of men of the best families of the Island.

is composed of men of the best families of the island.

The traitor, Miguel Beato, who denounced the American citizen, Mr. Scott, has been imprisoned by the Spaniards. His treason was of no advantage to him. Ana Sotolongo, the woman patriot, whom the Spaniards were able to arrest a second time because Beato betrayed her hiding place, has accused him of acting the part of a traitor both to the Cubans and the Spaniards, and has presented to the Spanish authorities convincing evidence against him. She says that she would never have done this if she had not received proofs that Beato caused the arrest of Mr. Scott and the others.

Oscar Silveira, a well-known Cuban, has also been arrested in Havana upon the charge of conspiracy against Spain.

SANGUILY PARDONED.

Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senor de Lome, the Spanish Minister Resident here, states to-night that he has received an official cablegram fr Madrid, Spain, that the Crown Regent has signed the pardon of Sanguily. The further statement is made that this action was taken by anish Cabinet last week, and will be published officially in the Madrid newspapers to morrow. The telegram conveying this informa tion to Senor de Lome is signed by Tetuan, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

# STRUCK BY TWO TRAINS

Chicago Trolley Car Pinned Between and

Three Persons Killed. CHICAGO, Feb. 25 .- A north-bound train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road and the Columbia Heights race train south bound on the same road simultaneously struck a Calumet electric car at the 103d street crossing this afternoon. The motorman and two passengers were instantly killed and two other passengers were mortally injured. The three persons killed were so badly mutilated as to be unrecognizable. The injured are Mrs. Mansfield, wife of the editor of the Roseland (III.) Enterprise, thrown 200 feet, and Robert Hines, a motorman on the road.

The railway people say that the gates were down and that the motorman lost control of his car, which crashed through the gates. The north-bound train and the race train meet at this crossing at the same time every day. They were due at the time the electric car struck the gates. The car was squarely in the middle of the tracks when the two trains struck it, com pletely demolishing it.

# WOMAN TO MAN'S RESCUE.

Mrs. Gaillard's Device for Illuminating Rey-boics and House Numbers.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets gave a ublic hearing yesterday on the subject of iluminated house numbers. Mrs. Helen N. Gailard of Brooklyn exhibited for the enlightenment of the committee members a portion of a hall door, to which was attached an electric appliance, by means of which the numbers on a frosted glass plate let into the door were iluminated. The light came from a tiny incandescent lamp, the current for which was sup plied by a small two-cell battery. Mrs. Gaillard said that the contrivance could be applied to keyholes as well as to numbers. The committee will report at the next meeting of the Aldermen.

## SHORTAGE OF \$100,000

President Male of the Southern Building Loan

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25.-There is an apparent shortage in the funds of the Southern Building Loan Association of about \$100,000. W. C. Hale, who is President of the concern, was to have been here to-day at a meeting of the stockholders of the association, but he is missing and cannot be reached by telegraph.

The stockholders' meeting was called at the suggestion of Mr. Hale last week. Stockholders from all parts of the South were represented at the meeting. Every effort is now being made

PANAMA CANAL PICKINGS.

Excitmenet in the Chamber Over Arton's Proposed Confrasion Paris, Feb. 25 .- At the Seine Assizes to-day was heard the appeal of Emile Arton from the him for bribery in connection with the Panama Canal scandal. Arton promised to explain completely the distribution of 2,000,000 francs among members of the Chamber of Deputies who were bribed to support the projects of the canal company. There was much excitement in the Chamber of Deputies when it was learned that Arton proposed to make a full confession of

his dealings with certain of the members SOUTH CAROLINA INCOME TAX.

Bill Passes One House-Licenses for Business COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 25 .- The House of Representatives to-night passed the graduated Income Tax bill and the bill requiring licenses for every business, profession, or calling, including

CAUSED BY TROLLEY CURRENTS. Damage to the Water and Gas Pipes in Brooklyn by Electrolysis.

ministers of the Gospel and washerwomen.

Fresh attention is being drawn in Brooklyn to the danger to the water, gas, and other underground pipes through electrolysis, produced through the escape of the electric currents in the ground from the trolley railroad wires. Both the Breoklyn Union Gas Company and the Ediison Electric Light Company have recently been making investigations with a view to been making investigations with a view to determine the amount of damage to their plants since the trolley lines went into operation, and actions, it is said, may be instituted against the railroad companies. A few days ago it was found that the gas was escaping at a point in Classon avenue where the pipe crossed beneath the trolley tracks at right angles, and when taken up the pipe was seen to be eaten away for a distance of two feet by the electric current. The city authorities will probably soon have the whole matter made the subject of an official investigation.

#### restigation. Elevated's Compressed-Air Locomotive.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 25.-The Hardie compressed air locomotive to be used on the Manhattan Elevated Road in New York is completed, except as to some minor detail, and has been tested here during the past two days and worked admirably. It pushed readily a train of ten heavily loaded freight cars on the New York Central tracks, and made twenty trips, covering eight miles, with twenty stops, without using one-half of the power it stores. It is under perfect control and run smoothly.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25.-Mrs. Caroline Woods, aged 123, died yesterday. Her faculties were unimpaired. She was almost the first white child born on the present site of Louisville, where she married in 1800. Mrs. Woods had a remarkable memory, and related many incidents of life on the frontier. She saw George Washington three times. Her only child, who is now a very old woman, will take the body to Louisville for burial.

Miss Julia Cooper Further Endows Cooper Union. The will of Julia Cooper, daughter of the late William Cooper and niece of Peter Cooper, gives \$100,000 to the Cooper Union, \$25,000 to the Adfrondack Sanitarium, and \$25,000 to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. She leaves the income of \$50,000 for life to Lucreifa S. W. Perkins, with the remainder to the Cooper Union, and gives the residue of her estate to her brother, Charles W. Cooper.

Thief Spent 12 Cents to Bestore Stolen Keys. Dr. Theodore I. Underhill, a dentist of 22 East Forty-second street, was robbed of a suit of clothes by a sneak thief on Wednesday evening. In the pockets of the coat were several supers and a bunch of keys. Vesterday afternoon a posiman brought a bulky envelope with twelve cents worth of stamps on it to Dr. Underhill, and on opening the envelope he found his papers and keys.

#### A Grave Robber Killed. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25.-Nathan Huggins

colored, was shot and killed last night while assisting in a grave robbery six miles from this city. It is understood two other members of the party, students at the Vanderbilt Medical Col-lege, were wounded. Three negroes have been arrested who have confessed to living on the party. The negro killed was formerly a house

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 25.—The Senate yesterday by a vote of 14 to 13 killed the hill increasing the residence requisite to a divorce from ninety days to one year.

Seedn't Live a Whole Year in North Dakota.

THE SENATE IS AROUSED

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BY SPANISH OUTRAGES ON AMERI-CAN CITIZENS IN CUBA.

All Business Laid Aside to Take Up the Resslution Demanding the Immediate Release of Sanguily-Scantors Daniel, Frye, and Teller Declare That if They Had Their Way Warships Would Be Sent Forthwith to Havana to Compel Respect for American Citizenship Senator Sherman Explains His Inconsistency in Voting to Report the Res-

olution and Then Voting to Sidetrack IL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-This has been an exciting day, both in Congress and at the Depart nent of State. That the Cuban questionhas again become most critical was plainly shown by the sudden but not altogether unexpected outburst of patriotic sentiment in the Senate, and by the evident anxiety of Administration officials to withhold from the public every particle of information touching upon the acute situation in Cuban affairs precipitated by the threatened resignation of Consul-General Lee at Havana The overwhelming sentiment of a large majority of the Senate in favor of vigorous and immediate action to protect the lives of American citizens in Cuba was no more marked than the evident determination of the small band of pro-Spanish Senators to assist the President and the Secretary of State in their desperate efforts to main-

By a vote of 40 to 27 the Senate decided to

tain the status quo for another week.

displace all appropriation bills and other matters of pressing and important legislation for the purpose of going on with the discussion of the dution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations demanding of Spain the imme-diate release of Julio Sanguily, an American citizen confined in a Cuban prison. Even this decided majority did not represent the full strength of the pro-Cuban sentiment in the Senate, because several pronounced friends of the Cuban cause felt in duty bound to sustain the Committee on Appropriations in their effort to keep control of the calendar of the Senate in order that the rapidly approaching day of final adjournment might not come and find some of the appropriation bills unacted upon. Senstor Allison, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is a friend of Cuba, and so is Senators Cullom and Sherman, who are members o the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Hawley and others, all of whom voted to-day to sidetrack the Sanguily resolution in order to give the appropriation bills the right of way. But the Appropriations Committee, the Steering Committee, and all the various combinations formed for the purpose of keeping the money bills to the front, went down before the overwhelming sentiment in favor of a declaration to Spain that it must respect the rights of American citizens.

The significant vote was preceded by four hours of the most exciting, dramatic, and sensational speechmaking that has been witnessed in the Senate since the Cuban question first became a vital issue. This cross-fire debate, accompanied by repeated outbursts of patriotism and Americanism, brought nearly all the leaders of both sides to the front, and the flerce denunciations of the Spanish Government for its contemptuous treatment of American citizens, the fervent declarations of sympathy for Cuba and the cause of the insurgents, the ringing words of cheer to the American victims of Spanish atrocities, and the sarcastic criticism of the cringing and un-American policy of the State Department aroused the occupants of the gallery to such a pitch of enthusiasm that their applau could only be silenced by the threat of the Vice-President to clear the galleries if necessary to prevent this violation of the Senate rules.

Nothing could be more dramatic than the speeches of Senators Frye. Lodge, Teller, and Allen, all of whom beaped sneers upon the Cuban policy of the Cleveland Administration, and flung defiance to Spain in their appeals for the protection of the rights of American citizens, let the result be what it may. The eloquence of these Senators, supplemented by the equally earnest if less impulsive speeches of Messrs. Morgan, Daniel, Hill, and other friends of Cuba. brushed aside the hair splitting of Hale, Gray, Vilas, and their fellow defenders of the Admin-Senators by quibblings over the question of whether or not there was a flaw in the natural ization papers of the American citizen now confined in the C ubanprison and for whose release the Consul-General at Havana is using every

power at his command. All day long what one Senator called "the bombardment of Spain," continued in the Senate, and but for the filibustering tactics of the band of Cuban administration apologists the resolution of the Foreign Relations Committee demanding the immediate release of Julio Sanguily, would have been passed by a majority of

about two to one.

White of California threw himself into the breach to stem the tide of battle, and, with a long prepared speech on the general question of the right of Congress to recognize belligerency or independence, talked against time to save the day for the Administration, and after the seesion had lasted six hours forced a recess until evening. Then, as he was not present to continue his speech, the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. "The Senator from Spain," as Mr. Hale is usually called nowadays, endeavored in vain to check the flow of Cuban sympathy by holding out the promise that Sanguily would be released in a day or two as the result of regular State Department negotiations, but he was quickly caught up by his colleague, Mr. Frye, who pointed out that such release could only come by the granting of a pardon, following the withdrawal of his appeal against the decision of the Spanish court. This would mean his relinquishment of all rights to make a claim of damages to himself or family. It was Hale's exposure of how Sanguily's lawyer had fallon into the trap set for him by Spain that gave Frye the opportunity to step forth in the main aisle and with clarion voice declare amid the applause of the entire Senate. that if he were Secretary of State a man-of-war should be sent forthwith to Spain for the enforcement of the demands for the protection of the rights of American citizens. When Senator Frye made this declaration his face was flushed with indignation, while that of his col-league was ashy white from anger at the way his own guns had been turned upon him. It was a stirring scene and one that the Senate will not soon forget.

Another picture much like this was seen when the junior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, rebuked his venerable colleague, Mr. Hoar, in much the same way that Frye had rebuked Hale. All day Mr. Hoar had contended that the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations should be defeated because, foresoth, there was a possibility that the naturalization papers of Julio Sanguily, granted by the Supsrior Court of New York in 1878, might contain a flaw. He split hairs on this point persistently until Mr. Lodge, standing in the minimiste, just where Frye stood when he gave to this turst of American sentiment, recited in graphic language the history of Julio Sangually's life and pleaded for the passage of the resolution demanding his release from a Spanish prison, not in order to bring on a war, he said, but stupply to give the procedure of the American towernment to its own criticals abroad. Senator Lodge, like many of his colleagues, was not able to explain the attitude of Senator Hoar. Usually the reader of sentiment favorable to expressions of sympathy for downtrodden humanity, the venerable Senator was to-day an assistant of Senator Hale, who represented the State Department on the floor of the Senate. Foremost in denomining the slaughter of Armeniana by the Turks, and carnestly upholding the action of Greece in championing the cause of her unfortunate neighbors in the island of Crete, he yet stands in the pathway of a resolution designed merely for the protection of an American citizen against the cruelties of the Spanish Geruntil Mr. Loige, standing in the m in isle, just